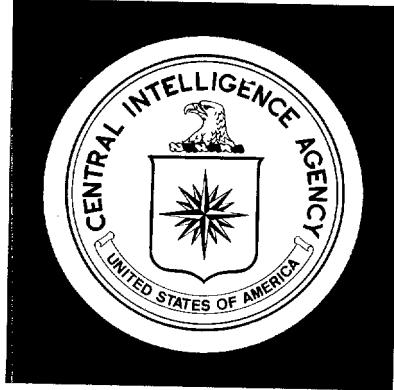


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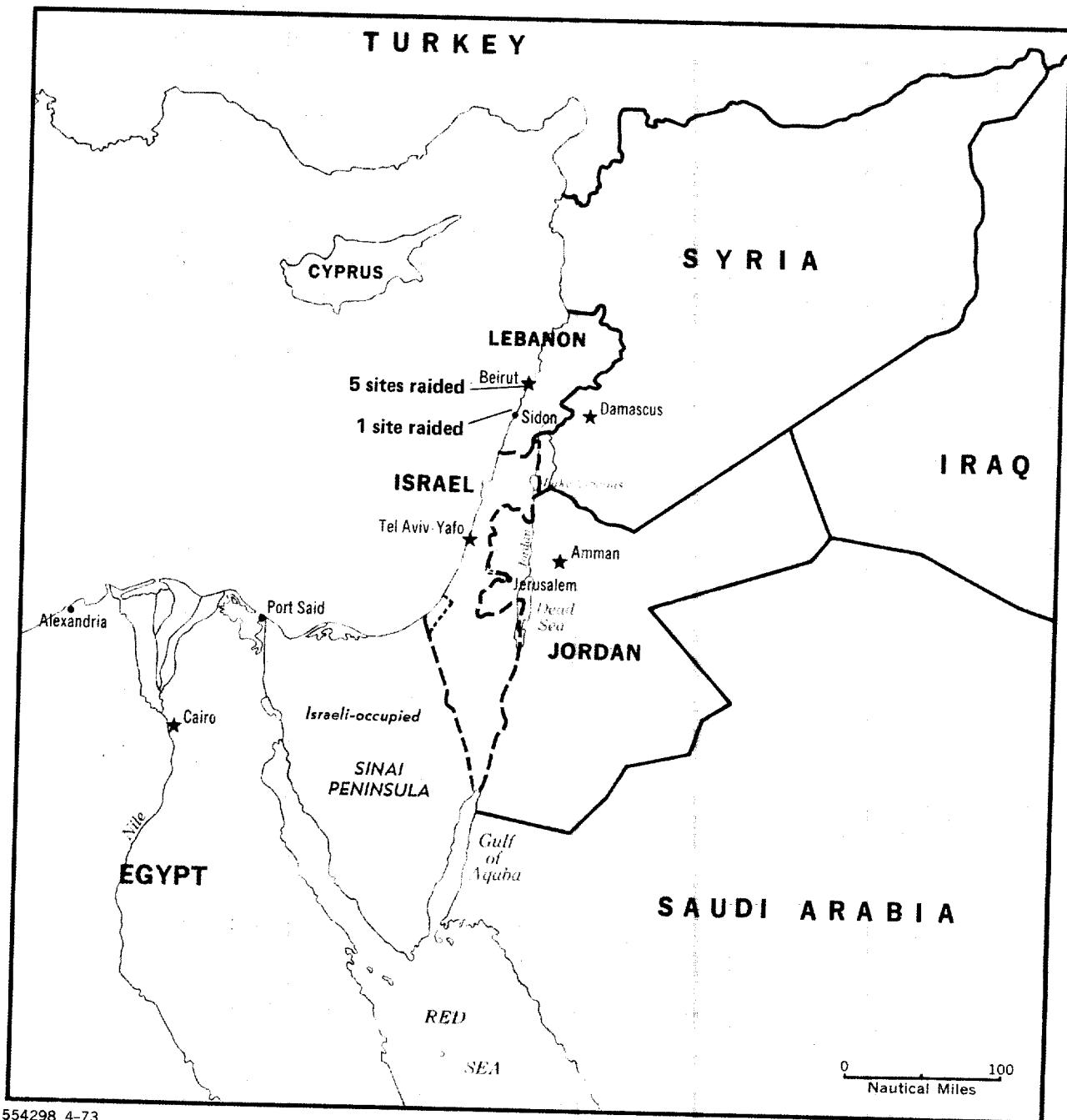
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Israelis Raid Guerrilla Sites in Lebanon



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ISRAEL-FEDAYEEN: Israeli forces attacked six guerrilla sites in Lebanon last night, reportedly killing two fedayeen leaders. The raids followed swiftly fedayeen terrorist actions in Nicosia earlier yesterday.

An Israeli military intelligence spokesman said that about a company of paratroops were transported by sea to five locations near Beirut and one near Sidon in southern Lebanon. The Beirut targets included the residences of leading Fatah figures; press sources indicate that Black September Organization (BSO) leader Muhammad Yusuf Najjar and Fatah General Command member Kamal Adwan were killed. Other Beirut sites attacked included two Fatah weapons manufacturing facilities, Fatah's headquarters for its Gaza Strip operations, and the headquarters of Nayif Hawatmah's Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The target north of Sidon was a vacant Fatah vehicle repair facility.

The Israeli spokesman claimed that some resistance was encountered, despite the surprise. Four Israelis were wounded, but all forces were returned by sea to Israel. The spokesman emphasized the attacks were part of Israel's policy of hitting those responsible for international terrorism.

In Nicosia, the bombing of the Israeli ambassador's residence and the attack on the El Al aircraft, apparently the work of the BSO, resulted in a number of Cypriot and terrorist casualties. The Israeli Ambassador and his family were unharmed. The terrorist operation at the airport seems to have been an attempt to hijack an El Al aircraft, which was about to depart for Israel. The terrorists involved in the action at the ambassador's residence presumably intended to escape on this plane. A flight plan on a captured terrorist indicates the group planned to fly to Libya.

The Makarios government had warned earlier this month that it would not tolerate the export of terrorism to Cyprus, alluding to the recent

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assassinations of a Fatah representative and an Israeli national. Fedayeen terrorists had generally refrained from direct action in Cyprus so that the island would not be denied them as a transit stop and contact point for operations elsewhere.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA - WEST GERMANY: Talks on normalization of relations will resume in Bonn on Thursday. Prague apparently is now willing to back down from its demand that West Germany recognize the invalidity of the 1938 Munich Agreement ab initio. This would remove the obstacle that has deadlocked the discussions for almost a year.

The West Germans argue that the Munich Agreement was legally valid when signed, but was invalidated by Nazi Germany with the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939. Bonn has been concerned about the legal and practical problems involving the legal and civil status of some two million Sudeten Germans now residing in West Germany and compensation claims that could result from declaring the agreement invalid ab initio.

Moscow apparently pressed the Czechoslovaks to work out a compromise formula because Prague's intransigence had become incompatible with the Kremlin's pursuit of detente. Since late last year, support for ab initio has been largely absent from Soviet and East European statements. Success in the talks would also open the way for Bulgaria and Hungary to normalize relations with West Germany.

Prague reportedly wants to conclude the discussions by mid-May when Soviet party chief Brezhnev will visit Bonn. The West Germans probably believe it is not necessary to rush into formal diplomatic relations and a non-aggression pact with Prague. Bonn presumably believes that a statement that West Germany and Czechoslovakia agree in principle to establish diplomatic relations would be enough to improve the atmosphere before Brezhnev arrives.

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SOVIET BUILT SA-7(STRELA) SIMILAR TO US BUILT REDEYE



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PORTUGUESE GUINEA: Evidence is mounting that the insurgents are now using surface-to-air missiles.

Since 28 March, the Portuguese have announced that two of their military aircraft in Portuguese Guinea have been downed by rocket fire. A Fiat G-91 jet fighter was shot down along the border with Guinea on 29 March, and a T-6 propeller-driven fighter-bomber was hit on 6 April while searching for a light plane that had crashed from unknown causes.

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rebel communiqué issued in late March claimed a total of five Portuguese planes had been destroyed since 23 March.

Although the use of antiaircraft rockets cannot be confirmed at this time,

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the confirmed loss of two planes, strongly suggest the insurgents are employing more advanced weapons. Inability to counter Portugal's increasingly effective airpower has been a significant impediment to the rebel military effort since late 1968.

The most likely surface-to-air missile to be supplied by the rebels' main arms source, the Soviet Union, would be the Russian SA-7 (Strela). It has been used in Vietnam, and is known to have been supplied to Egypt and possibly Syria and Iraq. This would be its first use in sub-Saharan Africa. The SA-7, which can be carried by one man, is a shoulder-fired heat-seeking missile similar to the US Redeye. The SA-7 is particularly effective against helicopters and slower jet and propeller-driven aircraft, such as those Portugal is using in Portuguese Guinea. The missile is simply operated and maintained and, consequently, well-suited to rebel needs.

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